The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Some men weave their sophistry till their own reason is entangled.—Johnson.

WHOLE NO. 1112. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 21.

Congratulations, Senator Thomas!

The American Federation of Labor congratulates Senator John W. Thomas on his sweeping victory in the Oklahoma primary to nominate a Democratic candidate for election to the United States Senate.

During the primary campaign, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., with Senator Thomas's one hundred per cent favorable record on measures of interest to labor before him, urged all Oklahoma labor organizations and their members to work actively for the renomination and election of the Oklahoma Senator.

When the nomination of Judge John Parker for the position of associate justice of the United States Supreme Court was before the Senate, Senator Thomas voted against his confirmation. Judge Parker was notorious for his decision upholding the obnoxious yellow dog contract.

Senator Thomas also voted for the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill, for the elimination of convict labor competition with free labor, and against the sales tax, which was designed to relieve the well-to-do from taxation and place the burden on those least able to bear it.

He also supported every other measure in the interest of labor—and the interest of labor is the interest of the people—that came before the Senate.

Senator Thomas's record called for his renomination by the citizens of Oklahoma. It likewise calls for a sweeping victory for him in the November election.

Solving Unemployment by Miracle

Rev. Allen Clay Lambert, pastor of St. Thomas's Lutheran Church in the Bronx, is reported in the New York Times as having referred to unemployment as "the hell of the American" in a sermon on the relationship of Christianity to the present economic crisis in which over ten million adults are denied the right to work for a living for themselves and their families.

In considering the causes of unemployment, Dr. Lambert included lack of standards and uniformity, excessive seasonal production, speculation, bad credits, bad advertising, and a lot of other abstractions usually found in academic dissertations on this subject. Finally he reached labor-displacing machinery.

"Another cause of unemployment," he said, "is the fact that machines are replacing men. In steel blast furnaces seven men do the work of sixty while the pig iron is being cast, and two men replace one hundred and twenty-six in loading it."

He offered no remedy, and reached the helpless conclusion that "a miracle seems to be the only way out."

Dr. Lambert is mistaken. It requires no miracle, no intervention of divine powers, to settle unemployment.

Our business concerns are controlled by those who own them or their representatives. These who own and control these concerns also own and control work opportunities.

Over a long period of years these owners and controllers have hired inventors to develop machines with which, as Dr. Lambert truly says, seven men do the work of sixty and two the work of one hundred and twenty-six.

During this period, these owners and controllers compelled the smaller number of employes with machines to work practically the same number of hours per week as the larger number of employes worked without machines. The surplus workers resulting from this numbskull policy were discharged and make up very largely the present army of ten million jobless.

The only effective way to abolish unemployment is to reduce the length of the work week and work day to whatever extent may be necessary to put all the ten million jobless to work. Those who own and control industry have the power to do this, and they are the only group possessing this power.

The only effective way to prevent unemployment in the future is to progressively reduce the length of the work week and work day so as to keep all employes at work. Those who own and control industry also have the power to do this, and they are the only group possessing such power.

This action requires no miracle. It requires nothing but a number of executive orders from the officials of our corporations.

Once the principle of the shorter work week and work day is established by our big corporations, economic sanctions of various sorts may be used to bring recalcitrant employers into line.

No, Dr. Lambert. Miracles are not required to settle the unemployment problem. It can be done, and should be done, by application of heroic doses of everyday commonsense to our system of production and distribution by those who are in executive control.

Agnelli Sees Light on Wages and Hours

Senator Giovanni Agnelli, head of the huge Fiat car and airplane factories in Turin, Italy, has become a convert to the American Federation of Labor policy that the length of the work week and work day should be reduced in accordance with the output of labor with machinery, and that wages should be increased to provide adequate buying power for the products of mass production. A press dispatch quotes Senator Agnelli as saying:

"I think no crisis in history has been so far-reaching as the present one. It has stricken the entire world.

"What should be the exact means of solving this problem? Reduce working hours and increase wages proportionately.

"It is known that any economic crisis lies in the lack of balance between production and consumption—that is, between production and purchasing power.

"It is not hard to see that purchasing power has greatly declined throughout the world.

"So far, technical progress—that is, machinery and rationalization—has been directed with the object of producing the maximum in the shortest possible time and with the minimum of labor, regardless of the resultant unemployment.

"The formula should be revised thus: Produce the maximum in minimum time, and shorten the working schedule for each man without reducing the number of workers.

"This move to reduce hours and increase wages should have international action behind it."

The international action suggested by Senator Agnelli should not be hard to realize when there is a unity of opinion among European employers as to the necessity of establishing shorter hours.

For years business men in European countries have established both national and international cartels to control the output of various commodities in order to maintain what they called reasonable prices. Similar cartels could be established to secure the shorter work week and work day.

We would suggest that Senator Agnelli start such a movement. So far, Fascist Italy is not known in the family of nations for the inauguration of measures for the benefit of labor. If Senator Agnelli should take the lead in a successful European hours reduction policy he might add a bit of creditable lustre to the tarnished picture which Italy under the dictatorship of Mussolini presents to the world.

Hoover's Relief Measure

From the standpoint of measuring up to the needs of our more than ten million totally unemployed persons, the Federal relief measure approved by the President is disappointing.

The measure authorizes the expenditure of $2,122,000,000 allocated as follows:

Available for loans to States and municipalities for relief of the unemployed, $300,000,000.

Loans to public corporations to finance self-liquidating projects, $1,500,000,000.

For advances to States under the Federal-aid highway, $120,000,000.

For roads and trails in the national parks and forests, $16,000,000.

For public building and waterway improvements when the condition of the Federal Treasury permits, $186,224,000.

To finance these projects the measure increases the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from $2,000,000,000 to $3,800,000,000.

The $192,000,000 authorized for Federal construction projects will be planned and executed so leisurely as to make no tangible inroads on the unemployed army.

The $120,000,000 for advances to States for highway construction, if entirely used up, will provide temporary employment for a few thousand.

The authorization of $1,500,000,000 to finance self-liquidating projects, even if it is all taken by public construction corporations, is undeterminable from the viewpoint of jobs. The engineering and other details connected with such projects are accompanied with so many tedious delays that employment afforded by them will necessarily be remote.

For immediate relief to the unemployed there remain the $300,000,000 to be loaned to States and municipalities. Considering the constantly increasing distress in all parts of the country, this sum is little more than a gesture. On the basis of ten million jobless, it would give each of them $30. Already Pennsylvania has asked for a loan of $45,000,000. Long before Winter comes the entire $300,000,000 should be allocated and spent. Then the only alternative to permitting millions to hunger and starve will be a special session of Congress.

Starvation Relief for Labor

Reports charging almost unbelievable victimization of jobless workers and their families by private and public charity groups are becoming more and more frequent and deserve the serious attention of labor organizations. An illustration of this victimization in Baltimore, Md., is given by Henry F. Broening, editor of the Baltimore Federationist.

The mayor of Baltimore appointed a committee to devise a work program for the jobless. The committee fixed the depressing wage rate of thirty cents an hour. Applications for relief are investigated by the Family Welfare Association. Mr. Broening throws the following spotlight on a sample case that reached the Baltimore Federation of Labor:

"An electrician, with a wife and four small children, as a result of long unemployment was compelled to apply to the Family Welfare Association for assistance. He was sent to a job and given three days' work a week at a wage of $2.40 a day.

"After a few weeks elapsed the charity organization discovered that he had an automobile. He was sent for and told that unless he disposed of the machine he could not secure this employment any longer.

"The machine in question was a 1928 Chevrolet. It was appraised by a dealer and valued at $40. The dealer refused to buy the car at any figure, and the Welfare officials had no purchaser for the car. Notwithstanding all this, the Family Welfare Association insisted that he must dispose of the car or get no relief."

From the poignant description of this case by the editor of the Baltimore Federationist it would seem that the policy of the Family Welfare Association is that unemployed workers and their dependents are to be denied relief unless they sell or give away every bit of property they have acquired by their own hard work and become veritable paupers in the most complete sense of the term.

This conception of unemployment relief is utterly devoid of that keen sense of humanitarianism which should be the animating spirit of organizations consecrated to the administration of charity.

Undoubtedly the Baltimore idea of absolute pauperization as the test of eligibility for participation in relief funds is also the controlling force in other cities.

This test should be thoroughly challenged by organized labor throughout the United States. City Central Bodies will perform a meritorious work in the public interest by investigating the administration of relief funds in every community. They should insist that unemployed workers and their families shall not be compelled to sacrifice every element of self-respect in order to secure the necessaries of life in a country that is really surfeited with all the good things that human beings require.

AFL Executive Council Urges Special Drive for Idle Relief

Local, State and Federal Governments Asked to Aid 13,000,000 Idle—Green Says U. S. Must Provide Larger Fund.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor closed its Summer session here with a strong plea to local, State and Federal Governments for adequate relief for destitute workers.

The council expressed the conviction that unless generous relief is provided the situation among at least 13,000,000 jobless men and women, not counting dependents, may breed social discontent that would be prevented by prompt action at this time.

"Reports to the council," the statement said, "show that great distress now prevails and will increase in severity in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Denver, Los Angeles and other cities.

"In many of these cities relief agencies have practically exhausted their funds.

"Additional money must be supplied if the minimum of living requirements is to be met.

"The council recommends, in an immediate and aggressive way, the following: That local relief agencies make a special effort, impressing on all those who can contribute, for funds to take care of the hungry unemployed, particularly ill-nourished children resulting from the depression.

"That municipal governments should exercise all of the power at their command to provide for relief.

"City authorities will be justified in using every means at their command in supplying food and shelter to the hungry and unemployed.

"State governments likewise should utilize their taxing and borrowing resources to the utmost to supply relief for the destitute.

"This is no time to allow technicalities or political controversies to interfere with a solution to problems which involve the existence of democracy.

"The Federal Government must do its part. One of its chief functions is protecting the weak against the strong. While the national relief bill has helped, the council is of the opinion that it does not represent the extent of participation in relief that the Federal Government must participate in before Winter.

"All labor organizations, local, central and State, are directed to cooperate with churches, business organizations, fraternal societies and welfare groups to join in a special effort to meet the urgent need of a most desperate situation."

Surrounded by his colleagues of the executive council, William Green, president of the Federation, expressed the fear of conditions next Winter unless either relief or jobs are provided. He condemned Communism and Fascism, but conceded that food and clothing riots might create a menacing situation.

With the reiteration of its demand for the five-day work week and six-hour day, the council adjourned to meet in Washington in October preliminary to the annual convention of the Federation in Cincinnati in November.

SIX FEDERAL BUREAUS HAVE FIVE-DAY WEEK

Washington.—The order issued by Chairman Thomas Campbell of the U. S. Civil Service Commission adopting the five-day week method of administering the payless furlough for Federal employes, ordered by Congress in the pay cut act, increased to five the Government agencies conforming to the workless Saturday program.

In addition to the Civil Service Commission, the following Government establishments had adopted the five-day week plan: Department of Labor, U. S. Employes' Compensation Commission, Government Printing Office, Navy Yard, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Government officials estimated that approximately 8,500 Federal employes in Washington were under the five-day week.

After the enactment of the compulsory furlough bill, President Hoover, while expressing himself in favor of the five-day week, left the matter to the discretion of the heads of the Government departments and agencies. Of the nine executive departments, the Department of Labor, administered by Secretary William N. Doak, is the only one to go on the workless Saturday schedule.

On being informed that Secretary Doak had adopted the five-day week, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed his gratification. "The Labor Department is the logical place to start the change," he said. "I hope it has been established in a way to benefit all, and that the example will be followed by the other departments of the Government."

Fair Wage Award Won By Transport Workers

London, Eng.—The Transport and General Workers' Union won a victory in an award from the Industrial Court which found that Pearse's Motor Service headquarters at South Benfleet, Essex, were violating the Road Traffic Act in the wages and labor conditions of their drivers and conductors.

The act prescribes that the holder of a road service license must observe rates of wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment not less favorable than those recognized in the district.

The court held the Pearse concern violated these conditions for overtime on Good Friday, Bank Holidays and rest days. Unless the firm complies with the act, the Traffic Commissioners are authorized to withdraw the license.

Mr. Harold Clay, secretary of the passenger transport group of the Union, said that since the act was passed the Union had secured improved conditions in a large number of cases without recourse to the law, but that the machinery provided by the law is regarded as of great importance in case of failure to agree.

New York Ladies' Garment Workers Win New Agreement

New York.—The New York locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ratified by referendum vote the new collective agreement with the employers arranged for through the mediation of Lieut. Gov. Lehman.

The Lehman agreement upheld the demands of the union that the present weekly pay system be retained and that a provision for limitation of contractors be made effective. At the same time the request of the jobbers for permission to employ sample makers was approved.

The favorable action of the members of the union avoided a strike, involving 27,000 cloak makers, which has been hanging fire ever since the old agreement expired a number of weeks ago. The new agreement will continue in force until June 1, 1933.

Although the agreement was in the nature of a compromise, officials and legal representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers declared it was a victory for the union.

Wage rates were not included in the agreement. They are being considered in a separate negotiation.

Jobless in Pennsylvania Increase to 1,127,746

Harrisburg, Pa.—The estimated number of persons without jobs in Pennsylvania for May was 1,127,746, or 30 per cent of the total working population, according to a statement issued by the Department of Labor and Industry.

This represents an increase of nearly 71,000 in the ranks of the State's unemployed since the preceding estimate for March, 1932, when the total was placed at 1,056,949, it was stated.

29 Women Workers Enrolled At Barnard Summer School

New York.—Miss Ernestine L. Friedman, director of the Barnard Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, announced that thirty-nine working girls, representing ten major industries, had been enrolled in the school.

$2.30 TO $5 PER WEEK PAID BY SHIRT COMPANY

Louisville Antiunion Concern Victimizes Female Employes with Starvation Wages, Long Hours, and Other Antilabor Schemes.

Louisville, Ky.—Earnings for girls and women employed by the Enro Shirt Company in their factory here run from $2.30 to $5 per week of 58 hours, according to a report by Herman F. Young, district organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The company manufactures men's shirts, shorts, and pajamas.

"The female workers in this factory average from five to eight cents an hour," Mr. Young said. "Many of them are sewing machine operators of long experience.

Low Piece Rates

"The employes work on a piece basis. They are paid one cent per dozen for sewing buttons on men's shirts, three buttons to each pair; one cent per dozen for creasing belts, several creases to each pair of shorts, which requires hand manipulation; four cents per dozen for shorts and other garments for felling, a process of turning raw edges of cloth, requiring much hand manipulation and time; three and one-half cents per dozen shorts for facing fronts, requiring several seams; and five cents per dozen for facing pajamas, requiring a fast machine operator an hour to turn out a dozen garments.

Employes Tricked

"Hundreds of changes in color of threads must be made during the course of a work day. More time is consumed in changing thread than in doing the sewing; the workers are not paid for this time. Cloth in colors is cut out for sewing and distributed to workers in small bundles at a time; this compels the machine operators to change the color of thread to match the cloth of the fancy design to be sewed thereon.

"It is common practice for the management to add odd pieces to the girls' bundles, which they must work up without pay. Every scheme is practiced to pile work on employes and trick them out of pay for their hard labor. When a sewing machine breaks down, if the operator is not one of the favored few she must wait for hours before a mechanic is sent to repair the machine. On the piece work plan the workers' earnings are consequently further curtailed by the machine breakdown.

Faint from Exhaustion

"It is common knowledge that girl and women employes often faint at their machines from overwork and heat and from the glare of light.

"The Enro plant is notorious for its large turnover in female labor. New workers are not paid as learners, but must give their time until they become competent operators. Then they soon discover what a rotten job they have and leave, their places being taken by other victims.

"The Enro factory owners and managers," Mr. Young concluded, "will not tolerate a representative workers' organization, nor will they practice collective bargaining. Instead they apply the policy of getting out of their employes all they can in output for as low wages as the necessities of the workers make it possible to impose."

Miami Pressmen Establish New Unemployment Benefit

Miami, Fla.—At its July meeting the Miami Local No. 207 of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union authorized the payment of $4 per week to each unemployed single member and $6 per week to each married member. In addition to this benefit all pressmen employed in newspaper plants give at least one day's work a week to some unemployed member.

Shorter Hours Considered

Cleveland.—The possibility of congressional action to secure a reduction of work for all employes was considered at a conference of Dr. Howard W. Blake and Isidor Teitelbaum of New York, the latter representing the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The group considered a plan to reduce the hours of work on a national basis as an emergency measure to adjust machine power and man power to meet present economic requirements.

8-Hour Day for Jacksonville Workers in Place of Wage Cut

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Jacksonville City Commission reduced the length of the work day for employes of the Highways and Utilities departments to eight hours in lieu of wage reductions.

In view of the fact that the Jacksonville City Code makes illegal the employment of any workers more than eight hours in one day, except in emergencies, organized labor wonders why this action was not taken before.

FEDERAL WAGE CUT ACT IS FOUGHT BY A. F. OF L.

Executive Council Demands Return of Former Pay and Sick and Annual Leave — Green Says Official Interpretations of Bill Cause Justified Resentment Among Federal Employes.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its summer session here initiated plans for the restoration of the pay and privileges taken from Federal employes by Congress through the enactment of the so-called economy bill.

As soon as Congress convenes in December representatives of the Federation will begin the fight to regain the sick leave and annual vacation, which were taken from Government workers to assist in balancing the budget.

These matters came before the executive council through protests by officials of unions composed in whole or in part of Government employes, who charged that Government authorities were using a penny-pinching policy in construing various measures affecting the Federal workers. It was claimed that in many instances the rulings issued were unnecessarily harsh and never contemplated by members of Congress and others favoring the economy measure.

Speaking for the executive council, William Green, president of the Federation, made the following statement regarding the five-day week feature of the economy act and the interpretations placed on its provisions by J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General of the United States Government:

"From the beginning of the introduction of wage reduction legislation, including the furlough plan, the American Federation of Labor strenuously opposed the enactment of legislation that would reduce wages and salaries of Government employes and thus further destroy the nation's limited buying power.

It was the belief of the officers and members of the Federation that savings and economies in governmental administration could be effected without cutting the pay of Government workers.

"When it became clearly apparent that Congress was determined to reduce the pay of Government employes the Federation expressed its approval of the furlough plan in preference to the impositions of horizontal wage cuts.

"Since the enactment of the economy bill providing for the five-day work-week and the furlough plan, official interpretation has been given by the Comptroller General and other duly accredited governmental authorities to the sections of the measure which vitally affect Government workers.

"These interpretations have served, in a very large way, to take away from the Government employes the real benefits which should follow and should be derived from the inauguration of a five-day work week in public service.

"Because of the inequities arising out of the interpretations and the arbitrary application of the five-day work week authorized by the economy bill widespread dissatisfaction prevails among a large portion of Government employes.

"The loss of income which Federal employes have sustained because they are forced to sacrifice income and surrender annual leave with pay, which they had enjoyed for many years, makes it necessary for the American Federation of Labor to carry on a fight for the restoration of pay and privileges."

DAY'S MEALS FOR 50 CENTS AT LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY

New Orleans, La.—It would not cost so much to live in these days of economic distress if people were able to eliminate the charges imposed by all sorts of middlemen, from the dealers who handle food products to the landlords who add their bit of rent to the other charges which restaurant and hotel owners pass along to hungry human beings.

An illustration of this fact is given by the Louisiana State University in a pamphlet describing the meals served to students in the University cafeteria.

Breakfast for 11 cents, dinner for 25 cents, and supper for 14 cents, a total of 50 cents, is the standard day's food supply set up by the University. The day's food contains a total caloric content of 1,595.

The meals are scientifically balanced, and care is taken to see that each contains the necessary elements for the maintenance of normal weight and energy.

Following is the menu for meals at 50 cents a day:

	Cost	Calories
Breakfast		
Grapefruit	.05	100
Buttered toast (2 slices)	.02	250
One-half pint milk	.04	170
Dinner		
Pork chop	.10	125
Potatoes	.04	100
String beans or other green vegetables	.05	50
Bread (2 slices), or 1 slice bread and butter	.02	150
Pudding	.04	150
Supper		
Gumbo	.10	200
Crackers	.02	200
Banana	.02	100

The University points out that women students who weigh no more than 100 pounds can get along all right, if their funds run low, by curtailing the cost of three meals a day to 40 cents or even to 32 cents.

The prices are established in accordance with market rates, and are subject to change without notice.

Florida Jobless Victimized By Fake Employment Scheme

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The St. Petersburg Advocate condemned what it called a "hoax" to victimize the unemployed here.

According to the Advocate, Charles N. Raphun, head of the city employment service, announced through the press that he had an order for 60 mechanics. Over 500 jobless workers massed in front of the office to apply for the work. They were referred to the promoter of a race track project. The jobs offered by the promoter consisted of selling race track stock for $1 a share, of which the seller kept 50 cents.

The race track promoter refused to employ union labor, and is alleged to have told the job applicants that when a large amount of the stock had been unloaded on the community they would be given construction work, their wages to be half in cash and half in stock of the company.

Federal Unemployment Insurance Favored by AFL Executive Council

Green Will Draft Bill with Adequate Protection for Trade Union Rights — Industry's Failure to Provide Work for Jobless Held Responsible for Council's Action.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at the closing day of its Summer session here, instructed William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to draw up a Federal unemployment insurance bill to be enacted by Congress rather than by the Legislatures of the various States.

To meet the fear voiced by many trade union officials that under a Federal compulsory insurance unemployed persons would be compelled to accept jobs in plants where wages and hours were below trade union standards, the council directed Mr. Green to include in the insurance bill the right of trade unionists to retain their union membership and insurance benefits even though they refused to accept work in nonunion shops.

Mr. Green will begin work on drafting the bill at the conclusion of the executive council's session here. He said he would study the various plans of unemployment insurance in Great Britain, Germany, and other countries, as well as the Wisconsin law recently enacted and insurance proposals in other States.

"Whether I shall propose that the Federal Government contribute to the insurance fund as well as employers and employes I cannot say at this time," he declared. "It may be that it will be sufficient for industry and the workers to make contributions. But the scheme, whatever it is, will have to be a national one—that is, it will have to be formulated for all employers and employes by Congress, if such a measure is found to be constitutional."

Mr. Green said the action of the executive council was made imperative by several factors beyond the control of the trade unions. In these factors he included the long-continued depression, the inability of industry to provide employment and the appeals by trade unionists urging some action by the Federation to alleviate their distressing condition due to long-continued idleness.

"In its annual report to the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor," he added, "the executive council recognized the fact that the owners and managers of industry, through their failure to provide jobs for the working people of the Nation who are willing to work, have contributed much toward the creation of an increasing public opinion in favor of the enactment of compulsory unemployment insurance legislation."

The unemployment insurance bill prepared by Mr. Green will be submitted to the executive council at its meeting in Washington on October 18. If the council approves the plan it will be placed before the delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati in November for ratification.

UNIONS ARE LABOR'S GREATEST PROTECTION

President Hutchinson of British Engineers Declares Labor Party Is of Minor Importance—Urges 40-Hour Week for Relief of Jobless.

Southport, Eng.—For the protection of their wages from direct cuts and the rising cost of living, and for future improvements in living conditions, the workers of Great Britain must rely on their trade unions and not look to the Labor Party, whose vote in the House of Commons is negligible.

This ringing declaration for a nationwide drive to increase trade union membership was made by Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in his address to the annual meeting of the National Committee of the Union here.

In the coming struggle to save wages and social services, the trade unions alone could effectively voice the wishes and resistance of the workers, he said.

On the question of unemployment and its evils, Mr. Hutchinson stated that every capitalist country in the world was afflicted with the results of underconsumption and over-production, which were inherent in the system.

"The unemployed in Great Britain, with their dependents," he went on, "placed three to the yard along the coast line, would encircle the country with a living wall of hunger, poverty and abject misery.

"The process of rationalization—especially technological rationalization, through the use of more and more machinery—had increased enormously the productivity of the worker.

"We must therefore face the unpleasant fact that on the present basis of industrial organization it is frankly impossible for even a great trade boom to absorb the vast army of unemployed that we have on our hands today.

"One immediate remedy for a great body of British unemployment lies in a drastic revision of working conditions.

"The adoption of the 40-hour working week would absorb at once a very large portion of the men now without jobs."

Mr. Hutchinson declared he would not for one moment agree that the shorter week should be accompanied by a reduction in wages. A further reduction would be suicide for British industry.

We cannot stop rationalization, he continued, but it is essential that it should be controlled. At present it goes on in a sporadic way, uncontrolled by any consideration for the worker who suffered under it. It should be governed and directed towards a definite end, with the interests of the workers paramount.

IOWA LABOR PLATFORM BEFORE REPS AND DEMS

State Federation Recommendations Include Legalized Collective Bargaining, Immigration Restriction, Old-Age Pensions, Shorter Hours, High Wages, Jobless Relief and Insurance.

Des Moines, Iowa—The Iowa State Federation of Labor submitted the following planks to State conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties:

Collective Bargaining—We favor legislation, both State and national, to legalize the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively by representatives of their own choosing.

Immigration—We favor the continuation of our present Federal policy restricting foreign immigration and demanding the extension of this policy to the Latin American countries.

Coal Industry—We urge a program stabilizing the coal industry and the use of Iowa coal in public institutions and by the public in general to the end that this industry may prosper in Iowa.

Child Labor—We urge the adoption of a declaration recommending the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Federal Employment Standard—We declare in favor of maintenance of the highest, decent standard for the employes of the Federal Government equitably and satisfactorily classified.

Old-Age Pension—We declare in favor of the adoption of old-age pension legislation.

Vocational Training—We urge the continuation of vocational education and training in a way that will meet the demands of technical progress and readjustment for workers displaced by machines and new processes.

Five-Day Week—We declare for a five-day week and a shorter work day.

High Wages—We declare in favor of the principle of high wages and in opposition to any reduction in the daily or annual income of the working people.

Unemployment Relief—We declare in favor of the development of an adequate unemployment relief program suitable to the needs of the unemployment situation which now prevails.

Unemployment Insurance—We declare for unemployment insurance.

Income Tax—We favor graduated income, estate and inheritance taxes and vigorously oppose the sales tax and all other sales taxes that will operate to place the burden of taxation on those less able to bear them.

Prison Labor—We oppose the contracting of prison labor and favor the State use plan.

The recommendations were submitted by J. C. Lewis, president and legislative agent of the State Federation of Labor; R. J. McAnally, vice president; M. E. Sherman, secretary-treasurer, and the following executive board members: J. J. Brown, D. L. Williams, William Griebling, L. E. Garnett.

State-Wide Labor Day Rally Planned by Savannah Unions

Savannah, Ga.—The Savannah Trades and Labor Assembly, following a custom of some years standing, plans a State-wide celebration on Labor Day and has invited all city central bodies in Georgia to join with them. The governments of Savannah city and county, the Chamber of Commerce and practically all civic and fraternal organizations are cooperating with the Assembly to make the celebration a memorable success.

"Our plans," said A. W. Thiot, secretary of the Assembly, "include a monster parade with floats, for which prizes will be offered, and a dinner at the municipal stadium at which all unemployed men and their families will be fed free. Negotiations are also under way to bring a speaker of national reputation here to address the vast crowd we are making preparations to entertain."

LABOR URGED TO SUPPORT MRS. CARAWAY FOR SENATE

President Green of A. F. of L. Says Arkansas Senator Has Favored Legislation for Workers and Should Be Returned to Congress.

Washington.—The record of United States Senator Hattie Caraway of Arkansas has been so thoroughly friendly to working men and women that trade unionists and all other progressive people in her State should return her to the Senate, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement to organized labor in Arkansas with regard to Mrs. Caraway's contest in the State primary on August 9.

"The American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in the outcome of the election of a United States Senator in Arkansas," Mr. Green said.

"After a thorough investigation of all candidates, the American Federation of Labor unhesitatingly endorses the election of Mrs. Hattie Caraway, the present incumbent.

"During the short time Mrs. Caraway has been a member of the Senate she has proved herself to be steadfast in her support of remedial legislation.

"Her experience with national and international legislation has made it possible for her to vote intelligently on all matters pertaining to labor and the people.

"Mrs. Caraway was one of the strongest supporters of the Norris-LaGuardia antiinjunction bill.

"When an effort was made to incorporate the sales tax in the revenue bill she not only voted against removing taxes from the well-to-do to place the burden on those least able to bear it, but she used her influence to secure other votes against the proposal.

"Whatever opposition she will receive will be from those who are antagonistic to labor.

"Her knowledge of national and international affairs makes it possible for the people of Arkansas to be represented by a Senator who will look after their interests.

"Therefore I urge all local unions in Arkansas to use every endeavor to have all their members attend the primaries on August 9 and vote to nominate Mrs. Caraway.

"Friends of organized labor should also be appealed to aid in her nomination. It should not be said after the election that labor failed in its duty to a sincere friend."

Illinois Gets Three Million Dollar Federal Relief Loan

Washington.—The board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned $3,000,000 to the State of Illinois to be used in furnishing "relief and work relief to the needy and distressed and relieving hardships resulting from unemployment."

This was the first advance loan made under the Hoover relief bill which authorized loans totaling $300,000,000 to States and municipalities. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation charges three per cent interest.

Governor Emmerson of Illinois had asked for a loan of $10,000,000. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois expressed regret because the loan had been scaled down to $3,000,000. This sum, he said, would meet the needs of the destitute in his State for not longer than one month.